Arrival of the Steamship Emes at Boston.

PROGRESS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE. PINANCIAL ORISIS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSOLS 915-8.

COTTON QUIET-BREADSTUFFS HIGHER

Boston, Thursday, March 27, 1856. The Cunard screw steamship Emen, Capt. Small, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., arrived off this port het evening, but did not come up to her dock until 71 this morning. She brings 30 passengers.

On the 19th inst., lat. 46° 56', lon. 35° 39', the Emeu passed the steamship America, from Boston for Liverpool.

On the 26th, at 6 o'clock p.m., passed the Arabia

from this port for Liverpool.

The Emeu brings London papers of the 11th and Liverpool of the 12th inst., but no commercial cir-

The steamship Washington, from New York, arrived at Cowes on Monday, the 10th inst.

The steamship Canada, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool about midnight March 10. There is very little news of importance by this ar-

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. The Peace Conference is in daily session at Paris, but nothing in regard to the proceedings had trans-

pired.

25th ult. at Balaklava.

THE CRIMEA. Intelligence dated Marseilles the 11th, and Crimea the let inst., mentions that a neutral line had been traced between the Allied armies and the Russians. A review of 50,000 British troops took place on the

The White works at Sevestopol were blown up on the 28th of February.

Advices from Constantinople to the 3d inst. state

that numerous invalids had arrived there from the Crimean army. TURKEY AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.

MARSEILLES, March 8, 1856 .- The Alexandre has just arrived with accounts from Constantinople to the 28th of February. An Austrian Colonel, the bearer of propositions relative to the Danubiao Principalities, had arrived in

the Turkish capital on board the frigate Radetzky. A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople.

The exchange on London had risen to 137; that on Vi-The French piece of 20 francs was worth 111 pinstres, and the English pound sterling, 140 piastres. The Minister of Finance had appealed to the merchants,

and invited them to devise some means of remedying The Danube was reopened, and the Lloyd steamers had recommenced their service on that river.

An order to suspend hostilities had been forwarded to Omer Pasha and Selim Pacha. Omer had arrived at Trebizond, on his way to Constantinople to give an account of his conduct. The Allies were constructing wooden huts on both

banks of the Bosphorus for their troops, and English engineers were laying out a camp on the Asiatic coast.

The Presse d'Orient publishes a letter from Tiflis of the 17th, announcing that seventeen Turkish Generals

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE TO THE ANERTCAR MINISTER.—At a disner given to the American
Minister at the Mansion House on Tuesday, Mr. Buchanan, after dwelling upon the kindness he had met
with in England, remarked what a dreadful misfortune it would be to the whole human race if ever the
two countries should again be involved in war; how
it would injure and throw back the cause of civilization and of liberty; and how it would delight the despots of the earth to find those two nations destroying
themselves, and in that way destroying every hoped
progress to mankind. There is a cloud now impending over their relation; but, he trusted in God and believed, the cloud will be speedily dissipated, and that
the strashine of peace and friendship will become more
and more bright between the two countries, notil all
the dissensions which ever existed between them shall
have passed away, and shall only live in history as the
record of the folly of two peoples who could for a moment suppose it possible to engage in a fratricidal war
[Loud cheers].

Prince Jerome Bonaparte was attacked with inflammation of the chest on the 7th at Paris, and bulletius continued to be issued up to the 10th, at which time he was in an improved condition.

The Moniteur of Sunday contains the following offi-

cial paragraph:

"The prospect of peace has given rise to various speculations. New companies are under formation, The prospect of peace has given rus to various speculations. New companies are under formation, and requests are daily sent in to the Administration. It is the duty of the Government to oppose exaggerated speculations (entrainements), which might compromise affairs already in hand and endanger credit. The Emperor has decided that, whatever may be the issue of the pending negotiations, the Government will maintain that reserve which it has imposed upon taself, and that no new enterprise occasioning the issue self, and that no new enterprise occasioning the issue of new stock shall be authorized during the course of

the present year.
THE APPROACHING IMPERIAL BIRTH.

the present year.

THE APPROACHING IMPERIAL BIRTH.

We read in a French medical journal, the Gozette Hebdomadaire de Medeciae et de Chivargie:

"Public curiosity is alive to know if the Empress will or will not be subjected to the action of chloroform during her acconchment. We believe no decision has yet been taken upon this delicate matter, and that all will depend upon the circumstances of the deflicery. We wish we could answer another question of far more importance—will the Empress give birth to a sen or a daughter! We declare ourselves unable to give an opinion on a subject upon which no serious scientific fact can be invoked. Bets may be laid upon it, but reas-cable conjectures are impossible. We are not unaware, however, that many people believe themselves much better informed than we upon this point, and that the pretense of forctelling the sex of an infant is often set up in circles where medical studies are unknown. It is doubtless because we are situated in different circumstances that we speak with more reserve. If, however, we were compelled to offer an opinion, we should say very modestly, that the chances at least are equal, and that if a very slight difference exists, it is in favor of the birth of a son, since, as regards numbers, more boys are been into the world than girls. In a few days the question will be decided by Providence. Let us patiently await that sovereign decision." It is expected that on official intimation of the birth of an hear to the throne of France being received by the British Government, a general royal salute will be ordered to be fired by the fleet (with ships dressed and yards manned) at Portsmouth and elsewares. yards manned) at Portsmouth and elsewhere.

THE IMPERIAL BABYCLOTHES.

yards manned) at Portsmouth and elsewhere.

"The IMPERIAL EARTCLOTHES.

"The Imperial layette is at this moment the most attractive exhibition in Paris. The public is admitted to see it by tickets which Midle. Felicie gives to any respectable person for the asking. All yesterday and to-day the Rue Vivienne and the Place de la Bourse have been blocked up by gay carriages belonging to fashionable people, come to see the swaddling clothes. It takes an hour on an average to get in, from the moment of taking upone's position at the tail of the quese, as long as the sea serpent, which extends through the courtyard leading to Mille. Felicie's door, and far into the Rue Vivienne. Sergens-de-ville marshal the spectators the way they should be going, and only let in a few at a time, so that the show rooms may not be overcrowded. The vast majority of those who press to see this remarkable sight are ladies—and of those, English ladies form a very large proportion. The first thing that strikes one on entering the rooms where the two complete infantise troussecure, masculine and feminine, have been laid out by Mille. Felicie with exquisite taste, is the amazing superfluity of the outful. There are naphins, caps, frocks, chemises, petticoats, incheets, wrapbeen laid out by Moille. Fedicie with exquisite taste, is the amazing superfluity of the outful. There are naphins, caps, frocks, chemises, petiticoats, jackets, wrappers, lasts, bonnets, aboes, drawers, clouds, mantles, mantlest, capes, talmax muffs, collars, speks, stockings, flannels, rattles, pillows, and hosts of nameless articles pertaining to a nursery, enough to set up a foundling hospital. But when the costly material it considered, the mind, perplexed to think what they can all be wanted for, might funcy that one political convalsion had driven all the sovereigns of the world to one place of refuge, and that this was the common and amile wardrobe of all the royal babies in existence. It never can be expected that any prince or princess will actually wear a tithe of the thingshere provided. The provision is as much in excess as Lu

cultus's rossts of thrusbes, or Brumstell's gravats. I suppose the nurse will profit by the "failures." The color of all the habdiments are white and sky blue. There is a very pretty cradle inot the one given by the City of Paris, which is not yet quite finished), with white lose and blue hangings. The in perial crown is embroidered upon every article. The ladies examine everything most minusely, and the constant uries of the sergens-de-ville on duty, that touching is not allowed, are all impotent to prevent the curious fair from taking up the fine fabrica in their hands to look at them closer. Some of Mile. Felicie's assistant artistes walk about the salons and answer all questions with graceful empressement. Although everybody will have it that the child is to be a prince, and although the statistical doctrine that the chances are fully equal that it will be a princess is scoffed at. I suspect that Mile. Felicie would not be greatly disappointed if it were, after all, to be a girl. She seems to have more especially lavished the cunning of her art upon certain draling little blue bonnets, which it were pity to think would never be wanted. I she ild state that the toilette, whether for a boy or girl, is complete with everything that can possibly be required up to the age of two years. I have not heard, and will not attempt to guess, what the entire cost of this layette may be, but it must be something unprecedented. [Paris correspondent of The Daily News.

## COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN NORWAY.

Telegraphic accounts from Hamburg state that advices have been received there from Norway announcing that a serious commercial crisis had occurred there. In the City of Bergen alone twenty houses had sus pended payment.

BERLIS, March 10-The President of Police, Herr Von Hinckflday, was this morning shot in a duel by Herr Von Rochow, whom he had felt obliged to chal-

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE. HORKORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The following shocking account is from The Daily
News correspondent at Rio, under date of Feb 13:

"An American schooner, called the Mary Smith,
attempted to land a cargo of 320 negroes which she
had brought from the Coast of Africa, but was taken
prisoner by the Brazilian brig-of war Olinda and taken
into Bah'a. The commander and crew are all Ameriinto Bah'a. The commander and crew are all Atternances, and were, immediately after landing, ironed and locked up in the Jall of Bahia. The schooner embarked 500 of the poor blacks from the coast, but they were so closely packed on board, totally naked, and so badly fed during the voyage, that 120 diel and were thrown overboard, and of those landed at Bahia, 64 died a few hours afterward. The survivors were immediately fed and clothed, and will be well taken care of until their ultimate destination is resolved aron.

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Money Markets-London, Monday Evening.

for money and 22; for account,

PRES, March 11, 1856, p. m.—The THERE PER CENTS closed at 72 france for money and 72 france 60 centimes for account, being nearly \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent better, and the Four-and-a-half Per Cents at 94.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales TON On Monday were estimated as 7,000 bales, of which I, were taken on speculation. On Tuesday the sales were also 5,000 bales, including 500 to speculators and exporters. I total sales since the 6th amounted to 32,000 bales, and the lepts during the same period to 10,000 bales. The market cloramely and hardly so firm, although prices of all kinds continued to save the same.

BREADSTUFF MARKET. - LIVERPOOL, Tuesday BREADSTUFF MARKET. — LiverPool., Tuesda a more extensive demand for Wheat at an advance of 370 id. bushel from the general rates of last Tuesday. Flour was is, ack and barrel dearer. Outs and Ostmeal met an improvate at fully late prices. Indian Corn was is, \$\psi\$ quarter dearwith very little of good quality on sale. Mixed readily sold \$3a., but it was mostly held at 34s. \$\psi\$ quarter. The Circular of R. Makin & Son, of March 11, says:

"There appears to be more general confidence in the greater dearwith the same of the Grain market for the future. There is a major to the greater of the Grain was a selled and we are enabled to extalkin advanced questations for all sor. The title in the currency is fully equal to 46 26d \$p\$ bushel Wheat above those of this day sentight."

The accounts from Ma

chester report a firm market with a moderate amount of business, and prices generally inclining upward.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.—In the CORS market

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.—In the CORS market, this morning there was a recovery of between 14 and 24 from the full of Menday last. In Herer a very limited business has been done. Fork—All the new American Pork has been cleated off the market. Bacos—No new American Singed yet to hand, but is much inquired for; Scaided has moved of freely at 57.49 cwt. The market is depressed owing to large arrivals via Liverpool. Tathow—Only a moderate business has been done, and prices have shown a disposition to give way; P. Y. C. on the apot is quoted at 57.6 P cwt.; Town Tathow 51/ net, cash.

See the control of th

rates, and if holders had been inclined to accept last we prices, sales would have been large. FLOUR was also inquired for, and about 1/ \$P\$ bid, over Friday's quotations obtained. INMAN CONN—The experts to Ireland have increased, and prices may be quoted 1/ \$P\$ or, higher. The tations are FLOUR—Philadelphia, Battimore, and Onio, 37; Western, 30, 2832. \$P\$ bid. WHEAT—Red. 9, 6210; to 10.5211 \$P\$ bid. INDAN CONN—Mixed, 32, 52433. \$P\$ dishibit. 35. In Provisions there is no change to report took has been rather duly, and may be quoted 1/6d. \$P\$ bid than on Friday. In Manchester, trade is quiet but from

man of Friedy. In Manchester, trace is quiet but firm.

Messers. Bigland, Athya & Co.'s Circular of March
I says: Whear in steady demand at 4d, \$470 fbs. advance.

Tactin quiet at an advance of \$1 P bbl. INDIAN CORN quiet but
im at 83 for mixed. Provisions without change. LARD in
retry good demand at 54@55]. Tallow flat at 54@55.

SIGNS OF POLITICAL TROUBLE IN

Correspondence of The N. Y. Observer. FRANCE, February, 1836. France, February, 1856.

Louis Napoleon has displayed, for five years, a remarkable skill, resolution, and knowledge of men and things. But, it is also certain, that France is not satisfied. The Emperor has few devoted friends, and reckons many enemies. He is rather endured, than respected or loved. A secret but deep discontent exists among various classes of the nation. No security, no confidence in the future exists; and some recent symptoms, which the journals hardly dare mention, show that the dissatisfaction is increasing.

It is not surprising. Our country was accustomed, after the return of the Bourbons in 1814, to freedom of debate. The representatives enjoyed some liberty.

after the return of the Bourbons in 1814, to freedom of debate. The representatives enjoyed some liberty, and could make public the grievances of the constituents. The press too, could express its thoughts. The people, though not wholly free from arbitrary rule, had some constitutional protection. This freedom prevailed from 1830 to 1848. But Lonis Napoleon has overturned all with his bayonets. A dumb Senate, a Legislature that can make no opposition, a shackled press, mack electics, an absolute control in all a its of the Government, no security for personal liberty; such is our condition. How can the French long bear such an oppressive dictatorship? The national character cannot be changed in a day. True, Louis Napoleon found many adherents when he seized the Government, because the country was tired of party quarrels, and alarmed at the socialist theories. But as these fears subside, a sighing for our lost liberties returns. Reaction cannot be avoided; it is in the nature of things.

things.

The class of literary men take every occasion to the State, as The class of literary men take every occasion to show their aversion to the head of the State, and their desire to restore Parliamentary debate. They dare not show direct opposition to the Government, but being adreit in the use of language, they find a thousand ways to make known their sentiments. Thus, when a new member is received into the French Academy, or into the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, the discourses delivered before an intelligent andience are full of sarcastic allusions to the state of the country. The Emperor and his counsellors are vexed; but what shall they do? They dare not send illustricus writers to prison or into exile not send illustricus writers to prison or into exili for a mere word that sounds unpleasantly to the dic

tator's ears.

The laboring classes also show opposition. The secret societies, which had been broken up by the loss of their leaders, begin to be formed again on a large scale. The attempted insurrection last year at Augers is not an isolated fact. Everywhere, in the Provinces as well as in Paris, the people meet in secret assemblies. In vain Louis Napoleou provides the laboring people with work and higher wages; they ask not only for bread, but food for the mind and soul; and the democratic spirit prevails among them more and only for bread, but rood for the many them more and

more.

The army, I suppose, are not so opposed to a dictaterial government. They varietae the great name of Napoloon; they are proud of the laurels gath ared in the Crimea, and would be ready to suppress insurrec-tion. But the array is not wholly satisfied. The formation of an Imperial Guard has offended their notions of equality. The guard, better paid than the

other soldiers, and preferred to post honors, excites much jeakousy, even among the generals. This jealousy may cot Louis Napoleom dear.

The students in the high schools of Paris, with the rathness of young men, express in many ways their discontent. At the funeral of David of Angers they shouted in the streets, "Live Liberty! Live General Cavaignact" The pupils of the Polytechnic School improdently broke in pieces the Emperor's bust. Violence was displayed at the lectures of Messra, Nisard and Sainte-Benve, because these Professors were accused of being too complaisant to the Government. Lastly, the students of the Lyceum of Paris interrupted the pricet who was singing Domine salicum for Imperatorem (Lord save the Emperor). The police arrested many of them. But severity only serves to increase the number of discontented.

In a word, our condition becomes alarming; the germs of a new revolution appear everywhere.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN CONVEN-TION.

correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, March 25, 1856. The Delegates from nearly every part of the State have arrived. There will be a very large Convention. Many of the ablest men of the State are present; if not as delegates, as counselors and advisers. Judge Wilmot is in town and many others of the distinguished Republican leaders in the State. The Presidential question will not be discussed. It will be avoided by tacit consent.

There is a prospect of difficulty ahead. The difficulty will arise upon two questions. First, shall there be any platform at all? Many are in favor of this mode of procedure, and propose to the Anti-Nebraska element or the Republicans and Anti-Slavery Americans to give them Anti-Nebraska candidates for all the offices, if they will not exact a platform. On the other hand, the thorough-going Anti-Slavery men insist upon a platform, and declare a union impossible, unless there is some great connecting link between the variant ele-ments, and that link must be hostility to the fur-

ther extension of Slavery.

They therefore insist upon a platform; and that it shall distinctly avow hostility to Slavery Propagandism. The whole of the Americans from the Western slope of the Alleghenies take this view, and unite with the Republicans in urging it.

Those who insist on having no platform, come from Philadelphia proper, and from the Central

and Eastern counties.

Six p.m.—The Cotton Interest will agree to have
a platform, provided it shall be confined to an expression of general hostility to the Pierceocracy. The Anti-Slavery men are firm, and show no signs of wavering. There is to be a caucus to-night, at which these things will be more fully developed.

Twelve p. m.—An informal caucus of the delegates, who had arrived, was called this evening at p. m. That caucus has just adjourned. There was a great deal of debate, and much excitement. was a great deal of dealer, and a resident of the City of Philadelphia, was present. The Cau-cus was organized by the appointment of H. K. cus was organized by the appointment of H. K. Strong of the same city as Chairman. For some time after organization, speeches full of harmony and conciliation were made. But as soon as a point of contact was formed, by the submission of resolutions as a basis of union, the discussion began. These resolutions were submitted by Howgan. These resolutions were submitted by Howard of Allegheny, a strong Anti-Slavery American. They were dead against the extension of Slavery, and took high ground in favor of protection to the suffering people of Kansas. He supported them in an able speech. Gazzam of Allegheny, too, spoke strongly, feelingly, in favor of the right. His stinging rebuke to the cottonocracy of Philadelphia was keenly felt. Senator Cooper, and others of less note, spoke in favor of the passage of a simple declaration of hostility to the National Administration.

The Hop. E. Joy Morris of Philadelphia offered The Hon. E. Joy Morris of Philadelphis oliered a compromise proposition. This he supported in a speech full of classic beauty and finish, but how much more of fervor and burning; breathing, thought and power there would have been in it, if the crator had only pleaded more earnestly for the great cause of humanity and freedom. If he would only throw his learning and classic elegance fully into the advocacy of such a cause, he and the right would both gain largely. The caucus ad-journed without taking any definite action. It meets to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

To the Friends of Freedom in Pennsylvania:
In fainliment of the daties imposed upon the undersigned, as Member of the National Executive Commitsigned, as Member of the National Executive Committee for the State of Pennsylvania, (appointed by the
Republican Convention held at Pittsburgh on the 22d
ultimo, and in compliance with the wishes of numerous
friends throughout the State,) notice is hereby given
that a Republican State Convention will be held in the
City of Philadelphia on Monday, the 16th day of June
next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the formation of an
Electoral ticket and the nomination of State officers,
to be supported at the ensuing Presidential and State
election; and, generally, for the transaction of all such
business as shall come before said Convention.

The undersigned would recommend that said Convertion be composed of Delegates, twice in number to

vertion be composed of Delegates, twice in number to that of the members of the Senste and House of Rep-resentatives; and that the friends of Freedom in the reveral counties of the Commonwealth meet at the

resentative; and that the friends of Freedom in the reveral counties of the Commonwealth meet at the county seat, or other convenient place in their respective counties, on Saturday, the 31st day of May next, unless some other day will better accommodate, and elect Delegates to represent them in said State Convention; and also, at the same time and place, elect three Delegates from the several Congressional Districts, to represent this State in the National Nominating Convention, to be held on the 17th day of June next in the City of Philadelphia.

The undersigned feels that he would not properly discharge the duties of his appointment, if he failed carnestly to urge upon the freemen of this Commonwealth, without regard to former party divisions, to unite in the patriotic effort row making to rescue the Government of the Union from the domination of an oristocracy founded upon property in slaves. The slaveholders, constituting less than one in fifty of the free population of the country, control all the functions of the General Government, and perpetualized their cover. They role as with a role of tions of the General Government, and pervert all its powers to one end—the aggrandizement and perpetuation of their power. They rule as with a rod of iron—trampling under foot the teachings of our fathers, and the benign principles upon which the Government was established. They contemnthe rights of human nature, thereby exposing man to every outrage. There is no safety for humanity but in the acknowledgment of its rights. Through all its organs—in the prees, and on the floor of the National Legislature—Slavery assails those fundamental truths declared to be self evident in the Declaration of Independence. It impiously defies the supremacy of God's declared to be self-evident in the Declaration of Inde-pendence. It implously defines the supremacy of God's law; acknowledging to rule of right among men, save its own cruel and tyrannical enactments. It has involved our country in foreign war for the extension of its territory, and the aggrandizement of its power. of its terratory, and the same ambitious design the reckless pursuit of the same ambitious design the recently invaded the most solemn national compa in recently invaded the most solemn national compact; and to-duy threatens a war of extermination against the peaceful citizens of Kansas, unless they submit to the usurpations of lawless and armed invaders of their Territory; and to laws, the enormity of which, have no parallel in the code of any civilized and Christian parallel.

The alarming power of this aristocratic interest, and the inexcrable tyranny it would enforce, is demon strated in the fact that no citizen, however eminent is strated in the fact that no citizen, however eminent in virtue and qualifications, is permitted to occupy the humblest post in the appointment of the Executive, unless he purge himself of the taint of Freedom, and bow in abject submission to the behests of Siavery. The treasure of the Nation, through the patronage of the Executive, is employed to corrupt the Legislative Department of the Government—to debanch our public men, and, so far as possible, to demoralize the body of the people. Under the influence of this overshadowing power, the Federal Judiciary is giving to the Corstitution novel and startling interpretations, unfounded in reason, and against the authority of precedents.

To resist these flagrant wrongs and aggressions, to To resist these flagrant wrongs and aggressions, to maintain the safeguards of liberty unimpared, and to vindicate the rightful power of the people over their government, this appeal is made to you, freemen of Pennsylvania, and your active ecoperation invoked. There is not a name illustrions in the history of your State whose principles touching Slavery are not coincident with those that the Republican party new struggle to make effective in the Government. That party now occupies before the country a truly national and conservative position. It seeks the preservation of our free institutions from the sectional and destructive policy of Slavery. It makes were upon no interest or class, but would preserve all interests against the overshado ving power of one—and the rights of every class against power of one—and the rights of every class agging the dangerous supremacy of one. It would strengthen the bones of on National Union, by keeping ever in view the bone feet today for which it was established and make that Union propertial on the only street asks.

upon which it can rest—the Constitution, as interpreted by its framers. The Republicans of Pennsylvania are soxious for a cordial union of all the friends of freedom, and to this end, will regard nothing as a sacrifice so that their principles are effectively maintained—these they will neither surrender nor compromise. Strong in the integrity of their motives, and in the justice of their cause, they will stand firmly by the right, trusting that a beneficient Providence will uphold the liberties of the republic against the assaults that now threaten its overthrow.

Number of the National Executive Committee for Penn Towards, March 10, 1836.

HEALTH FOR THE PEOPLE .... No. III.

REMEDIES FOR THE EVILS POINTED OUT. In two former articles have been presented the fact of a general decay of national health, and some of its causes and results. It has thus been shown that, while the Greeks of old systematically trained their children to be vigorous, beautiful, graceful and healthy, the American people are as systematically training their offspring to be feeble, sickly, homely, deformed and swkward, as much so as if it was a deliberate design. By their wise methods the Greeks became the strongest, wisest, and most beautiful nation of the Old World. The Angle-Saxon physically is one of the finest stocks on earth, and has as fair a chance as the Greeks ever had to gain the same preeminence in these later ages.

It is the object of this article to point out the course to be pursued for this purpose -- a course that would at once remedy past mistakee and secure future advancement.

The most important steps have been already indi-

The most important steps have been already indicated, which are to bring the subject to the attention of all the people by the newspaper press, and by introducing into all schools, but especially our common schools, a school book on Physiology and Health, so simplified and interesting that parents as well as children will be led to read it.

Neither adults nor children can be led to obey the laws of health until they understand, not merely what these laws are, but the philosophy of them—the reason why obeying or neglecting them involves evil or good.

Next it is proposed that a system of physical training or calisthenic exercises, which is one portion of this book, be made an obligatory portion of school duty in all educational institutions, but especially in our Common Schools. These exercises are arranged to train and develop every muscle of the body, and can be used in any family or school without apparatus and without additional room. As much authority is needed to enforce a proper system of physical training as is required to secure intellectual development. The Greeks put this first, we have left it out entirely.

Another indispensable measure is to enlist the powerful influence of the pulpit. Men, women and children need to hear from the ministers of religion that the laws of health are the laws of God, and that when they neglect or disobey them they commit sin as really as when they lie, or swear, or strail.

when they neglect or disobey them they commit sin as really as when they lie, or swear, or steal. Clergymen can set forth the laws of health and ex-

plain their philosophy. They can show to their people how it is that every pair of lungs vitiales one hoga-kead of air every hour, which should be expelled and replaced by firsh air from without. It can be shown replaced by hesh air from without. It can be shown that every householder is guilty of poisoning who does not provide the proper amount of pure air for all the inmatts of the house, and that the most cruel poisoning of all is collecting the young in heated and unrentilated school rooms.

Every clergyman, too, can teach his people that intemperance in eating is as fatal to health and as really

temperance in eating is as fatal to health and as really a sin as intemperance in drink. He can convince them that the American people eat too much fat meat, butter, sugar and molassees; that confectionery disorders the stomach, and spices, pepper and other condiments excite a false apparatus.

ter, sugar and molasses; that confectionery disorders
the stomach, and spices, pepper and other condiments
excite a false appetite, inducing excess; and that tea,
coffee, alcohol and tobacco are all alike needlessly
stimulating the nervous system and causing consequent debility.

So, also, the duty of strengthening and purifying the
whole system by daily ablutions of the whole person in
cool water can be enforced, and those unhealthy
medes of clothing that induce debility, deformity and
disease, can be set forth as heinous sins. The wickedness of compressing the vital and lower organs by
tight dress of every kind, the mischief of sustaining
heavy clothing on the hips, instead of the shoulders,
and the terrible evils that result from the weight and
leat of accumulated clothing around the hips can be
set forth as properly as the evils of intemperance. To
oppose the guilty and fatal fashions of dress requires
the authority of those motives that religion alone can
present.

present.

Again, the ministers of religion should especially be invoked to aid in reducing the excesses of intellectual, social, political and business excitements that keep the brain of this nation at fever heat, and are gradually exhausting the physical energies. Excess in study, in care, in business, in amusement, in everything that taxes the brain, is our grand national sin.

Again, the ministers of religion should especially be according to the property of the property

taxes the brain, is our grand national sin.

And there is no direction in which men and women are so unenlightened and so much need instruction from the pulpit as in this. And one reason is, that ministers, teachers and parents are themselves so extensively involved in this sin. The brain and nerves of the whole nation are wearing down with over-stimulation in drink, diet, tobacco, and mental activity.

The invostance of moderation in the plans and dustriction in the plans and dustriction in the plans and dustriction.

The importance of moderation in the plans and du-ties of life, the need of daily recurring periods of do-mestic and social relaxation, the duty of regular and proper periods for the brain to rest by sleep, and the necessity for amusements to all who are taxed by cares and responsibilities—these are duties that especially need to be enforced by the solemn sanctions of reli-cion. In this greatlying of amusements as duties, of gion. In thus speaking of amusements as duties, of course no reference is fad to those preposterous fash-ionable gatherings in ill-ventilated rooms, where the stomach is taxed with improper food and drink, the person girt up in murderous fashions, the brain excited by the fascinating dance, when quiet sleep and pure air are its due, and where the benevolent laws of God for our health and happiness are more recklessly vio-lated than in any other circumstances that can be

named.

It is especially in reference to the young that the attention of the clergy is invoked. For the last half century, every year has witnessed new demands on the train by multiplying studies and increasing stimulating motives. Parents, teachers, school committees and State officers of education all combine to stimulate, stimulate, with no care to balance the fatal pressure by sufficient exercise and amusement. The result is, the rising generation are coming on with pale or thick and sallow skin, instead of the ruidy hue of former times. The surken chest, round shoulders, projecting neck, curved spine, decaying teeth, and, most fatal of all, that sinking and consequent displacement of all the interior organs from debutly of the supporting muscles; these are becoming the general rule, while the perfectly-formed, ruidy and vigorous looking children are the exceptions. The clergy of our country are especially urged to direct their attention to these mourn ful indications in our schools.

In this connection the last remedy will be suggested, and that is, to recure to our permanent educational institutions conducted for additions to available teachers. It is especially in reference to the young that the at-

and that is, to secure to our permanent educational in stitutions endored foundations, to sustain teachers whose efficial duty it shall be to teach and enforce the laws of health, as their associates do the laws of in-

laws of health, as their associates do the laws of in-tellectual training.

And here may be presented the fact that the Ameri-can Weman's Educational Association is now making this a prominent object. Its aim is to establish insti-tutions in which there shall be teachers sustained by endowments whose official duty it shall be to see that the pupils are educated to be healthy, and also thor-oughly trained to perform properly the distinctive duties of their sex.

# TRIAL OF GOVERNOR PRICE.

In the United States Circuit Court, now in session at Trenton, Gov. Rodman M. Price is on trial for an aleged defalcation of public funds while a purser in the Navy. The amount claimed by the Government is \$77,818 42, and the action brought is one of debt for that deficiency in the settlement of accounts. G. S. Cannon, United States District-Attorney, and the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Wm. Pennington and Joseph P. Bradley, esqs., for the

The suit is against the sureties of Mr. Price. It is alleged on the part of the prosecution that Mr. Price was sent to California in 1848 for the purpose of obtaining funds for naval objects in the Pacific, by means of bills of exchange to be drawn on the Navy Department. This order was given December 6, 1848. Price set out for California about the 8th of December, 1848. He had then in his hands public money amounting to After his arrival there he received large sums and

After his arrival there he received large sums and made disbursements, of which he did not render a quarterly account as it was his duty to do. On the 4th of August, 1849, the Secretary of the Navy sent an order to the Commandant of the Pacific Station detaching Price from his duty, and directing him to traisfir all moneys, books &c., to a successor who should be appointed. fould be appointed.

On the 19th of December, 1842, no successor hav

ing arrived, the commandant appointed Aert Vac Nestrand, formerly Price's clerk. On the 31st of De cestrand, formerly Princ's clerk. On the filst of De-chiber, 1845, he directed the successor to call upon like and receive all blooks, papers, funds, & a., be-arging to the department at San Francisco. Price dieges that he had paid over to Van Nostrand stronger. This the Government denies, and the ac-counting officers disaflowed the item. On the 18th of January, 1850, Price started for

Washington, and while on hie way, on the Alabama River, the boat took fire, and Price alleges by this disaster he lest a large amount of vouchers covering the sum of \$39,000. This the Government also denies.

Accounts rendered by Price, as stated by the Attorney-General, differ as follows:

On the 12th of March, 1850, Price rendered an account of Nis receipts and disbursements. In this account he charges \$45,000 as cash turned over to Van Nostrand, and claims a balance of \$16,891 10. On a settlement May 10, 1850, a balance of \$132,169 49 was found to be due from him to the United States.

On the 29th of April, 1852, Price, by his attorney, Thomas Pember, presented another account learnent. On the 29th of April, 1802, Frice, by ms account, Thomas Pember, presented another account [carrent, claiming a balance of \$74,770 94. In this account he charged \$120,000 as having been transferred by him to Van Nostrand.

By a settlement which took place August 9, 1852, a balance of \$88,111 06 was found due to the United

On the 30th of August, Price, through his attorney, rendered another account, wherein he charged himself with balance found on former settlement, and credited himself with this \$120,000, and also with \$32,000, being

himself with this \$120,000, and also with \$33,000, being the amount lost by vouchers.

On the leth of May, 1854, he charged himself with the balance found due from him in the Government settlement of the 9th of August, 1852, of \$88,111 06, and in which he credited himself with the \$120,000, but in it he omitted \$30,217 37, which he had previously claimed as a credit by the loss of his vouchers by the burning of the boat on the Alabama river, and credited himself with only \$8,782 63, as covering the amount lost by the disaster.

This account he proposed to substitute for the one of 30th of August, 1852. This was refused by the accounting officers. Price appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he confirmed their decision.

By this account it appears that the accounting officers and Price agree in the balance due to the United States, and it is unnecessary to go behind the accounts and to show how that balance arose. Both parties admit it to be correct.

mit it to be correct.

After this, under the direction of the Secretary of the

Treasury, they proceeded to a final settlement, which was completed Nov. 24, 1852, and by which the sum of \$77,818 42 appeared to be due from Price to the

On the 19th of December, 1854, Price rendered

This statement of his account is commenced by This statement of his account is commenced by crediting the United States with the sum of \$77,818 42 the sum claimed to be due by Treasury settlement of Nov. 24, 1852, and admits balance claimed by United States, and dispenses with the necessity of making it out by proof, and reduces the controversy between him and the United States to four items of credit claimed by him and disallowed, viz:

Amounting to.....

Amounting to.

The question to be submitted to the Jury is whether these disallowances are lawful and right, and the evidence on the part of the plaintiffs will be in a great measure confined to sustaining the affirmative of this

measure confined to sustaining the ammanate of this proposition.

Mr. Bradley in opening the case on the part of the defenee, admitted the controversy between the parties was reduced to a very narrow compase, embracing the receipts of Van Nostrand amounting to \$120,000, alleged to be paid to him by Price, and the sum of \$33,000 alleged to have been lost by Price on the Alabama River. That the accounts of Price, from 1840 to 1848, were not in controversy in this suit. He then read the instructions from the department to Price, and stated the grounds upon which he should rest for the defense of his client.

1. By the production of vouchers from Van Nostrand showing the transfer of money to him by Price, oncounting to \$120,000.

amounting to \$120,000.

The loss of Price's vouchers, amounting to \$39,000. The testimony in the case is proceeding. The defense closed on Wednesday.

A VIRGINIA SLAVE AUCTION.

From the Correspondence of The Brooklyn Times.

Petersburg, (Va.) Friday, March 21, 1856.
Gentlemen: One of your friends, while in Richmond yesterday, attended an auction sale of negroes, and it being an entirely new scene to him, he thought some account of it would be of interest to you.

The sale was in progress when I got there. On the block or stand was a large and powerful negro in the prime of life; after several biddings he was knocked down at \$1,250. I counted fourteen females, and about the same number of males, beside two or three small children, all waiting their turn to be sold. Most of the men were from 20 to 35 years old; they fetched from \$900 to \$1,00; and women, aged from 14 to 30, brought from \$700 to \$850. A smart little boy, as black as jet, apparently about 8, brought \$500; and some girls, aged about 12, were sold at from \$600 to \$650.

very overbearing and domineering toward those who were being sold. One gentleman remarked to me that he should be glad to see the fellow himself put on the stand and sold. The black assistant had to fetch the stand and sold. The black assistant had to fetch
the negroes to the stand and exercise them, in order to
display their points to the bidders, that they might
judge of their value; and accordingly, as soon as one
was sold, he would go and bring up another. "Come,
"Sir, move along—hold up your head—get up there
"on the stand." says the black assistant, as he brings
along another man.

along another man.

"Now, gentlemen," says the auctioneer, standing on a stock near the block, "here is a fine boy," (men generally are called boys, and women girls, regardless of age,) "and warranted sound and right, clear title, and is sold for no fault." In the meantime, the black assistant, in a harsh rough manner, although not the least objection was shown, has made the negro pull of his coat and vest, rolled up his shirt sleeves, pulled least objection was shown, has made the negro pull off his coat and vest, rolled up his shirt sleeves, pulled off his shoes and stockings, and pulled up his pantations, that the audience may see his limbs. "Hold up your head, I teil yon. Stand up straight; open your mouth, and show the gentlemen your teeth, says the black assistant. "Gentlemen, how much am I offered!" asks the auctioneer—"\$600, \$650, \$700, \$725, \$750,"—and, bids beginning to drag, "Gentlemen," says the black assistant, "you do not see this boy." (Auctioneer meanwhile stoops.) "Come down here," says the assistant, and he walks him around, up and down the room. "Walk fast; hold up your head; now get up there again." The auctioneer then goes on—"\$750, \$775, \$800, \$825." "Bring that sigger here." calls out some gentleman from the back part of the room, which the black assistant does. The gentleman examines him closely, looks at his teeth and limbs, asks him various questions, and back he goes on the stand again, and is finally sold at some price or other, and taken off, makes room for the next.

"Here, gentlemen, is a young lady for you," says

finally sold at some price or other, and taken off, makes room for the next.

"Here, gentlemen, is a young lady for you," says the black assistant, as he leads along a girl or woman. The auctioneer begins again, black assistant rolling up her sleeves; all her limbs being more or less shown by him, and examined by the gentlemen, and she goes through the walking exercise, which was done in every case. "There, gentlemen," said the auctioneer, as one girl was put upon the stand, "is a likely girl," and she was a good-looking yellow girl, neatly dressed. She underwent the same examination, limbs and all, as the rest, and was finally sold for \$1,000 or \$1,500, I do no not remember which, but it was \$150 or so more than any other female sold for.

than any other female sold for:

"Bring that nigger here," said a man near me while a girl was on the stand; the examination of her and the questions he asked, I may as well omit. I remained in the room long enough to see from 20 to 25 sold. All were knocked down singly, except in one case, where a brother and sister were sold together. Among the groups to be disposed of were a man and his wife, with a child some six months old; and opposite them sat a woman with a child about three tears old waiting particular to the three years old, waiting patiently their turn to be brought to the hammer. I observed to a gentleman in the room that I supposed the law required these families to be sold together. His reply was that they were usually sold together, although the law did not absolutely require it. These families were not sold at the time when I left. Yours respectfully,

REFUBLICAN MEETING .- At a large and respectable neeting of the electors of the Town of Paterson, Putnam Co., N. Y., without distinction of party, held pursuant to notice, at Trepp's Hotel, on the 22d day of March inst., the Hon Daniel Kent was chosen Chairman, and Alfred C. Penny, esq., appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was then stated by the Hoa. B. B. Benediet, John M. Towner, eeq., and others; when the following preamble and resolutions were un-animously adopted:

Whereas, The efforts being made to extend Slavery into the free Territory of the United States, with the evident intention of making it a National Institution, call loudy upon every overal freedom to resist by all proper and lawful means its exver of freedom to reast by all proper and law in means account of therefore.

Henefred, That we approve of the principles adopted, and the

Hasolead, That we approve of the principles adopted, and the nesures recommended by the Convention recently held at Ritchengh, Pa.; and that the only way left for those opposed to the extension of Slavery is to connect themselves with, and eart themselves for, the success of the political party new may be a supplied by the political party new may be a supplied by the Republican party.

Research, That, laying all former political preferences aside, we ordinally under under the Republican banner, and will hearesforth satisf maturally together for the triumph of the great principles of Freedom and Humanity.

Feederd, That Dunlei S. Judd, B. B. Benedict, Samuel Kower, James H. Comwell, and Benjamin Cowl be a Town clam site to correspond with and solid the sid and cooperate of the Committee of other towns of this county to carry at the principles of this meeting, each adjourned to Thoroday and the approaching the same town meeting.

TENEMENT HOUSES IN BROOKLYN

MODEL TENEMENT-HOUSE IN NEW-YORK FURTHER EXPLORATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE The Legislative Committee on Tenement House, Mr. J. M. Reed of New-York and W. J. Chey of Rick. mond, present, met yesterday at 10 o'clock in the City Hall to continue their investigations. Accompanied to the reporters of the daily journals, the Committee proceeded in carriages to the City Hall, Brooklyn, called on his Honor Mayor Hall, who placed the part under the charge of Captain Vandeveer of the Third District Police. Thus officered, a visit was first paid to Freeman's Hall, corner of Amity and Colu streets, formerly occupied for various purposes, bet now used as a tenant house. The ceilings of this build. ing are at least twelve feet high, and its only other

ature worthy of note was a multitude of children.

Two three-story houses on Amity street, near the iver, known Kelsey's alley, next engaged the suction of the Committee. These buildings have a fronter about 30 feet and a depth of 200, and stand 90 feet about 30 feet and a depth of 200, and stand 20 feet apart. The basement was formerly let, but is now a tirely unoccupied, owing to its intolerable dampaess. The cholers on one occasion made frightful havec here. The dampness in fact pervades the two lower storing and its effects are seen in the general peeling off of the plaster in many of the rooms. There are four entry ways to each building, and the capacity of each house is 96 families, with only one room to a family. The price of rent ranges from \$2 to \$2 50 per month for each room. The walls of the various apartments enhibited the ravages of smoke and moisture, and looked about as gloomy and uncomfortable as a prison-cell.

A five-story house on Willow, between Amity and Atlantic streets, was also visited. This is designed to accommodate about 40 families in the usual way, with out regard to ventilation, space, or convenience. The rent varies from \$4 50 to \$5 per month.

On the block bounded by Willow, Pacific and Hich streets, the committee took a survey of several house very similar to each other in arrangement, and of about the average character.

The last place examined was a row of ten four-story buildings on State street, corner of Furman. Each house is arranged to contain sixteen families, and it would not be too much to say that in their internal manifestations they are all far less clean than, for example, the Aster House.

As a general thing the tenement-houses of Brooklyn present a less repulsive aspect, and seem to be less crewded, than these in this city. There being a abut dance of room in the suburbs of our aister city, hundreds of poor families plant their shanties out them, and apply the principle of "Squatter Sovereignty" all its details.

After taking a view of all they cared about seein apart. The basement was formerly let, but is now a

and apply the principle of "Squatter Sovereignty" a all its details.

After taking a view of all they cared about seeing in Brocklyn which pertained to their official dutie the Committee returned to New-York, and, in purament house on Elizabeth, between Walker and Hester streets, called the Workingmen's Home. This is on of the largest as well as one of the most expensive as best-planned edifices of the kind in New-York. After groping through dingy apartments, breathing damped and pertilential air, and smelling odors that won have thrown the "seventy and three several stinky of Cologne in the shade, it was truly refreshing to grinto quarters where the free air of heaven we breathed in its purity from cellar to garret. The Workingmen's Home was erected by an association of wealthy gentlemen to test the possibility of providing comfortable apartments for poor people at living raise. It extends through from Mot to Elizabeth streethaving a front of 5i feet and a depth of 190. The building is six stories high, and in its external appearance exhibits a neat and tasteful aspect. The walk as well as every other part, are constructed in the most substantial manner—being 18 inches thick below and 12 inches above. At intervals of 28 feet, or iscluding two suites of rooms, brick walls are carried up to the roof; the staircases are iron, and the hall found feach story are flagged—thus rendering the entire building fire-proof, and as well protected from the devouring element as ingenuity can devise. The hall and staircases—of which latter there are two to each floor—are located on the north side, and are of ample breadth, and well adapted for all required purpose. The ceilings of the different stories are eight feet has inches in hight. Four rooms, including a closet, cospose a suite for a single family. The dimensions of the principal apartment are fourteen feet by eleven; of the two next largest, eight feet by seven; and of the closet eight feet by four. Every room is well vatitated, and each door has over it a swinging win

is Croton water on every floor, and the halls are lighted with gas.

The number of families now in the building is fl. comprising 318 persons, and all colored. There are only five suites of rooms vacant. The price of red varies from \$5 25 to \$8 50 per month, which is less than is paid in many an old, dirty rookery for much less space. The arrangement of the water-closets is most complete. Each suite of rooms is famished with one of these on the same floor with itself, opening from the hall. Every family also has a separate bin in the cellar for fuel. On the upper floor are too large adjoining rooms, measuring together 56 by 54 feet, which can be thrown into one or disconnected at pleasure. They are designed to be hired to the inmates of the house and others for purposes of Sunday and dischools, concerts, lectures, &c. On the south side of the building, and connected with it, a yard 20 fee wide extends from one street to the other, affording facilities for unloading wood and coal at the various doors leading into the basement. This yard is also used by the occupants of the house as a place for drying their clothes—the families of each floor having the exclusive use of it for a specified day of the week.

In the lower story on Elizabeth street is a grocery and on Mott street a drug-store, with physician's office

Mott street a drug-store, with physician's offer

and of mott street a drug-store, with paysacian's our attached.

On the examination of this building, the observer's struck by the nestness visible, and by the air of quiences throughout. The tenant, after entering he spartments from the hall, is almost as seeluded as by would be in a separate house—the dividing walls and floors being deadened so as to exclude noises from adjoining rooms. The floors of the halls being constructed of flagging, are found to be exceedingly convenient for children to play on.

The following are some of the Rules of the Workingmen's Home, and they are strictly enforced:

men's Home, and they are strictly enforced:

1. The Superintendent will visit the apartments once a west to see that the rules in regard to clearliness are carried out.

2. Families having children are requested to keep a strict watch on their conduct, and prevent these from throwing store or other missiles out of the windows.

3. The tenants on each floor can make such arrangements' reference to their water-closets as may best will their come vieince, all of which must be kept in due order of cleanliness.

4. Night-keys will be furnished to all whose occupation kept them out after the building is clessed by applying at the Superior tendent's office.

5. All tenants are cautioned against anything which may have a tender cy to reflect any discredit whatever on the building.

6. All tenants are forbild driving malls in the walls for harging alsaess, pictures, &c., but are requested to apply for racks, salls &c., to the Superintendent, who will have it attended to as some a practicable.

Each family is also required to alternate in sweeping the balls of their own story, and if any of these rales are persistently violated they are compelled to vacate. The entire cost of this building was \$60,000, and of the lot on which it stands \$30,000; it was completed only in November last. The originators and owner of the Workingmen's Home started the project with a view to solve the problem of providing spacious as well ventilated apartnents, supplied with shoot of the modern conveniences, at a price within the means of the property of the propert successful. According to the prices now charged there for rent, it is estimated that the profits will amount to about six per cent on the investment, a very moderate moome for real cetate it is true, but it must be remembered that this edifice is built somewhat with an epe to taste, and in some of its parts is more expensive than mere comfort demands. The reason assigned by the managers for selecting colored people as tenants is that this class is most deprived of social privilege, and they were anxious to see what kind of tenants they would make. The result has been highly safetory, and those who take an interest in such maters would do well to make a personal inspection, and s would do well to make a personal impection, as y to be assured of this fact, but to see a building mest admirably adapted for tenement purposes.

Another meeting of the Committee will be held the morning at 10 o'clock at No. 8 City Hall, when it is expected all the members will be present, and see perroms as are capable of offering valuable suggestions on the subject are invited to attend and give the Committee the benefit of their information.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The weekly meeting of this Society was held in the

The Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON read an interesting paper on "Three New Koutes to India." The first a proposed railway from Autioch to Bir on the Ephrates, and thence by steamers down the river to the Persian Guif. The second is to make the Dead Sectional from the Gulf of Akabah to St. Jean d'Acra The third proposes to make a canal across the Lehman of Surz. With this object a corps of engineers are making the necessary surveys. Mr. Thougast thought that the first and last projects are foliable, to regarded the second as impracticable. After fluxling the keturer, the meeting adjourned.

mall Chapel of the New-York University last ever g. HISET GRISSELL.

udience was in attendance.

The Rev. Joseph P. Thompson read an interesting.

The Rev. Joseph P. Thompson read an interesting.